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81:07:3107:312.6197.017.51

Symbol Reme Symponyme						
	PSMC2 proteasome (pro	osome, macropain) 26S subuni	2 s N	26S protease regulator 26S proteasome AAA- subunit RPT1, MGC30 Vbla10058, Proteasom ATPase 2, Protein MS	ATPase 04, MSS1, ne 26S subunit	Homo sapiens

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UniProt P35998,

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NCBI Gene 5701

NCBI RefSeq NP 002794

NCBI RefSeq NM 002803

NCBI UniGene 5701

NCBI Accession 8AE45763.

EAL24412

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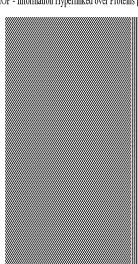
MECO is not a part of the 26 S proteasome and **interacts** with MSS1 only when it is dissociated from the complex during \$4 phase. [1997]



\$2 [7] bound to two ATPases, \$4 \(\) and \$7 \(\). [2000]

\$217 formed an immunoprecipitable heterotrimer upon co-translation with 🕍 🔊 and \$7 🐎 [2000]

	The non-ATPase S5b also formed a ternary complex with see and \$7 and the three proteins assembled into a tetramer with see [2000]	
	The use of chimeric ATPases demonstrated that <u>\$2.17</u> binds the NH(2)-terminal region of <u>\$4.5</u> and the COOH-terminal two-thirds of \$7.5. [2000]	
	Mapping subunit contacts in the regulatory complex of the 26 S proteasome. \$2(?) and S5b form a tetramer with ATPase subunits \$4 \to and \$7 \to . [2000]	
	Our results suggest that MSS1 has a key role in activation of Research genes regulated by Tat. [1992]	
	Furthermore, we provide evidence that expression of MSS1 are enhances the Tat-mediated transactivation. [1992]	
	The MSS1 protein shares 42% sequence identity with the human TBP-1 protein, which binds Tat in vivo and suppresses Tat-mediated iransactivation in vivo (ref. 6). We report here that the levels of MSS1 messenger RNA. [1992]	
	Peptide sequencing identifies MSS1 , a modulator of MV Tat-mediated <u>transactivation</u> , as subunit 7 of the 26 S protease. [1993]	
Constant Indianation	Paptide sequence analysis reveals that 22 amino acids from the N-terminus of subunit 7 correspond exactly to the N-terminus of MSS1 , a modulator of HiV gene expression. [1993]	
Die Frank Hoffman	These results show that HEC is a negative regulator of MSS1 and suggest that it may modulate head progression, in part, through the regulation of proteasome-mediated degradation of all oxide regulatory proteins. [1997]	
	Here the <u>nucleotide sequence</u> of a <u>Xenapus</u> homologue of the human MSS1 & gene, a positive modulator of the <u>HIV-1</u> Tat mediated <u>transactivation</u> in mammalian cells, is presented. [1995]	
	Additional internal peptides from subunit 7 obtained by CNBr cleavage also match 100% with the deduced amino acid sequence of MSS1 [1993]	
	Based on the fact that directly sequenced peptides from subunit 7 are identical to more than 12% of the hypothetical translation product of MSS1 , and the fact that the <u>molecular weight</u> of subunit 7 (49 kDa) corresponds to the predicted <u>molecular weight</u> of MSS1 . (48,633 Da), we conclude that subunit 7 is MSS1 . [1993]	
	Giverni [2] gradient sedimentation analysis revealed that MSS1 is included in protein complexes whose density is lighter than that of the proteasome. [2000]	
	However, the ratio of MSS1 & to 20S varied greatly among tissues and MSS1 & was concentrated in the harmong [2000]	
	A homologue of the human MSS1 & gene, a positive modulator of HIV-1 gene expression, is massively expressed in Xenopus occides. [1995]	
	To recover the relationships among cichlasomatine genera and to test their monophyly we analyzed sequences from two mitochondrial (16S rRNA, cytochrome b) and one nuclear marker (first intron of \$7 [?] ribosomal gene) totalling 2236bp. [2008]	
	We present <u>ONA sequence</u> data from the mitochondrial <u>cytochrome is</u> (cytis) gene, the nuclear encoded <u>\$7 [?]</u> <u>intron</u> 1, and discretely coded external morphological characters for all 20 species in the darter clade Nothonotus. [2008]	



The <u>phylogenies</u> resulting from analysis of the morphological dataset lack resolution, but nodes present are found in the <u>cyth</u> and <u>\$7 [?]</u> gene trees. [2008]



MSSP gene-2 encodes at least three <u>alternative splicing</u> products, <u>MSSP-1 [7]</u>, <u>MSSP-2</u>, and <u>Scr2</u>, which have been implied to function as factors regulating <u>DNA replication</u>, transcription, <u>apoptosis</u> induction, and <u>cell-cycle</u> movement, via the interaction with C-MYC. [1998]



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